To Our Goal, With But One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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NIPPON UNITS CRUSH ALL OFFENSIVE AIMS OF ENEMY IN BURMA

Heavy Blows Dealt Chungking Forces in Fukawng Sector—Every Move Repulsed

MOPPING-UP NOW GOING ON

Combined Japanese, Burmese And Azad Hind Armies Maintaining Strict Watch

Hand-in-hand with the annihilative operations carried out by the Japanese Forces in the southern part of the Indo-Burmese border area, which resulted in the great victory of the Sinzeiwwa basin, active punitive and mopping-up operations are being carried out in the northern sector of the same border, in the frontal areas of the Fukawng sector and the Nu River, which are effectively smashing up the frenzied attempts of the enemy to recapture Burma, according to Domei.

In the Fukawng area, the Japanese Forces have been delivering heavy blows on the Chungking 38th division and other units which are now under the supervision of the Americans. At various points in the mountain areas, the Japanese Forces have made devastating thrusts, forcing the enemy to leave behind 2,150 bodies and 35 prisoners in the period between October last year, and the present. Many other war results were also scored, and the enemy's furtive moves have been sealed.

Since the beautifully carried out Japanese operations which annihilated the British in the southern sector of the Indo-Burmese border, the enemy forces in the Fukawng region have become extremely resistant and have switched from attacking tactics to a cautious, defense set-up. As the official Chungking organ, Ta Kung Pao, revealed on February 23, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the American forces in India and China, moved out to superintend and inspect the American-Chungking forces in the Fukawng area and was wounded severely, together with his staff officers, when subjected to fierce Japanese artillery fire. This incident serves to show the desperation of the enemy in this sector.

In the Yunnan border area, the enemy has been showing signs of new furtive movements, despite the severe blows it suffered last fall in the Nu River operations carried out by the Japanese Forces. The Japanese Forces in that area, however, are maintaining strict watch, ready to intercept any new enemy move. Indications show clearly that the hope for the remnant Chungking forces to move south will never materialize. As the authorities of the Japanese Army in Burma stated on March 2, the solid setup of the Japanese, Burmese and Indian National Army forces to meet any enemy move, will increasingly show its effectiveness and the blood brotherhood of the three will completely crush the hopes of the American, British and Chungking forces of a counter-offensive.

War Situation Reviewed

A review of the most important phases of the War of Greater East Asia during the past week in the various war theatres extending from the Northern Kuriles to the Burma front, with the inclusion of continental China, French Indo-China, Thailand, and the Central and Southern Pacific areas, included the following events:

China Area

Ground Fighting: The Chiang Communist troops in North China have gradually withdrawn to the mountainous zone, owing to the steady advance of our forces who are mopping up, and those enemy troops are now breathing their last.

Aerial Fighting: During the latter part of February, the enemy carried out 12 air raids, with an aggregate number of 121 machines. Owing to the improved weather on the Continent, the enemy's guerrilla warfare tends to become intensified. On February 29, more than 20 enemy fighters and bombers raided Anking, but met with a counter-attack from our planes and, with one enemy machine being shot down, the rest fled.

Having nearly completed the war of annihilation against the Anglo-Indian 7th Division in front of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

U.S. Suspends Diplomatic Relations With Argentina in Pressure Move

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The United States Government announced today that diplomatic relations with Argentina had been suspended, according to dispatches from Washington.

Makes 3-Point Demand

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—The United States Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius stated that the American Ambassador in Argentina had been instructed to discontinue formal diplomatic relations with the new Argentine government in a press interview tonight, according to Washington dispatches. Stettinius further declared that as perfect solidarity among nations existed in the western hemisphere, Argentina's future action had recourse only to the following three points, thus revealing the undisguised pressure still being exerted on Argentina:

1. The internment of all members of the Axis diplomatic corps and Axis nationals within Argentina.
2. Complete expulsion of all Axis fifth columnists.
3. The prohibition of shipments of any material whatever to the Axis nations and the stoppage of all business transactions that might benefit the Axis Powers.

U.S. TO SEND MONEY TO GRAB ARABIAN OIL

Ickes' Plan Causes Internal Trouble as Well as Serious Breach With Britain

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—To develop oil fields in Saudi Arabia, the U.S. Government has decided to send $150,000 in silver. The money is to be shortly shipped to a port in Arabia.

Moffett Denounces Scheme

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—Relative to its plan to develop petroleum resources in West Asia, the United States is facing internal trouble, in addition to a dispute with Britain. According to a New York message, the position of Petroleum Administration Harold Ickes is growing very difficult due to the strong opposition manifested by James Moffett, former Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company and others against the development of oil resources in East Asia. Moffett, who is even demanding the resignation of Ickes is reported to have stated on March 3 as follows:

"In order to complete this plan for utilization of petroleum in West Asia, we must spend at least $200,000,000 and use 500,000 tons of steel. On completion of the plan we shall have to pay 24 cents for the transportation of each barrel of oil from Arabia to Egypt, besides losing about 15 per cent of the oil en route whereas freightage between Texas and New York is only 11 cents per barrel. His plan is quite absurd from an economic point of view."

Many dailies in the United States are also manifesting strong opposition to the plan of Ickes, saying:

"The Government authorities are making a big fuss over the exhaustion of oil resources in the United States. Their opinion, however, is not based on sound foundation. According to specialists, the oil resources in the United States will last a few score years at least.

"The development of oil resources in West Asia, besides necessitating great expenditures, will affect the relations between the United States and Britain and other friendly countries, as clearly indicated in the dispute now going on between our country and Britain. The Government authorities should devote their efforts to the development of the oil resources in this country."

The plan to develop the oil resources in West Asia was started by capitalist elements subsidized by the Washington Government. In this connection, some scandal is suspected. The Washington Government, however, is maintaining a very strong attitude in this connection. For instance, President Roosevelt stated in a press interview of March 3 as follows:

"The Government, in connection with petroleum questions, is taking into account the situation that will arise a few score years hence, instead of a few years later."

On the same day, Petroleum Administrator Ickes made his position clear as follows:

"The installation of a pipeline for transport of oil from Arabia to the Mediterranean seacoast is in anticipation of the not distant future when our country will be in want of oil. The Government is determined to carry out the plan on hand irrespective of the strong oppositions which may be manifested by Britain or by any civilian parties in the United States, as long as the Congress does not stop the prosecution of the plan by legal means."

Teidai Medico Passes

Dr. Tugishige Kondo, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University and surgical authority, passed away on Saturday at the age of 80.

CHUNGKING BANDITS DEALT SEVERE BLOW

About 200 Troops Belonging To Enemy's 3rd Army Crushed Near Kuantao

Domei

TSINAN, March 4.—The Hirose Unit, following its annihilative campaign against Chungking bandits headed by Tan Kang-tsung during February in Shantung, on the dawn of February 19, attacked about 200 troops of the enemy's 23rd Regiment belonging to the 3rd Army district of Shantung near Kuantao and forced them to flee.

On the night of February 20, a detachment of the Hirose Unit caught up with remnant bandits near Chiuhsien and annihilated them. The same Unit also inflicted heavy losses on guerillas near Wangchiatun on February 23 and smashed up another group on the following day near Suchiapaiti.

The marauders exurpated near Wangchiatun belonged to the 3rd and 4th Armies and those near Suchiapaiti belonged to the 4th and 11th Armies. The results obtained were:

Bodies abandoned by the enemy	89
War prisoners	28
Rifles captured	103
Ammunition (rounds)	687
Light machine-gun	1
Pistol	1
Yangpao (guns)	10
Bayonets	10
Roating bands	190
Radio transmitter and receiver	1 set

NOTABLES ATTEND DINNER BY HWANG

Aoki Expresses Thanks For Manchou Co-Effort

A dinner was given at 5 p.m. on Saturday by Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo, at the Dai Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi. Attending were Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, President of the Military Relief Board, General Jiro Minami, Member of the Privy Council, Count Tadamasa Sakai and more than 90 other prominent personages. Following Agricultural Development Minister Hwang's address, Minister Aoki expressed thanks for Manchoukuo's cooperation.

SWISS OFFICER EXECUTED

Five Other Members of International Spy Ring Given Sentences

Domei

ZURICH, March 4.—Major Ernest Fister has been executed on a charge of espionage, the Swiss Government announced today.

Major Fister, as head of an international espionage ring, was found guilty of disclosing Swiss military secrets to a certain foreign country.

Five other members of his group, including a woman, were given sentences ranging from life imprisonment down to penal servitude of one year two months, it was also announced.

British Seen Hesitant

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—According to a London message, the British Ambassador at Buenos Aires is reported to have been instructed by the British Government not to take any measure indicating Britain's recognition of the new Argentine Government under Farrell.

JAPAN MUST SMASH ENEMY WAR POWER, AVERS ADM. NOMURA

U.S. Leaders Pushing Reckless Offensive in Pacific Due to Public Pressure

NO CONVICTION OF VICTORY

'Know Enemy—Know Ourselves And Fight to Win,' He Tells Assembly in Kyoto

That the main task before the nation now is to crush the fighting power of America in order once and for ever to crush all the inordinate ambitions of the enemy, was stressed by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, in a speech delivered in Kyoto on Saturday.

Ex-Ambassador Nomura took part in a meeting which was held at the Fine Arts Hall by about 60 representatives of educational and cultural organizations of Kyoto Prefecture from 9:30 a.m. Later in the same day he participated in a discussion meeting held by about 50 representatives of Buddhist, Shintoist, and Christian religious associations at the Governor's Official Residence, at the invitation of Prefectural Governor Yukizawa. The gist of his speech follows:

Must Crush U.S. Power

"The war up to now is but a prelude. The war results achieved on our side in the first skirmishes at Hawaii and off Malay have awakened the enemy. Under the guidance of the leaders, their internal structur has been strengthened at a rapid speed and on a large scale. The aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to frustrate the inordinate ambitions of America. The main task now is to crush the fighting power of America.

"The enemy's plans call for an increase of the personnel of the Army by 7.5 million men, including 2.5 million men for the air force, and of the personnel of the Navy by 2.5 million men. With the mobilization of the people's total income, the enemy is altogether spending at the rate of 200 and several score of million dollars a day, and is thus concentrating a power about four or five times greater than during the previous World War. From the outset it is clear that the main stress is being laid on the Pacific.

War Leaders Cautious

"The enemy's war leaders are all very cautious, rather too cautious, in pushing ahead their studies and preparations for an attack against Japan. The counter-attack strategy of our American enemies relies on quantitative superiority and chooses as the extreme points of attack against Japan the Aleutians, Midway, and the Solomons area. The one plan is to advance slowly inch by inch on the whole front, and the other plan is to frustrate the acquisition of interests in the Common Prosperity region, by concentrating attacks on shipping and thus trying to cut off the arteries.

"I believe the situation can be abridged in the two points stated above. But looking at history, we may see from the war of the Southern against the Northern States that both generals Grant and Lee killed many soldiers without achieving any success. There is a tendency to be moved by public opinion at home in advancing a reckless push, the consequences of which may be regretted for the rest of lifetime. With regard to this point, the adventurous spirit of Roosevelt and the other war leaders is very strong, and they have a tendency to dislike inactivity. Therefore, the principal stronghold of America evidently remains Pearl Harbor, and they have been advancing blindly to the Truks, the Marshalls, and the Gilberts, without any victory conviction, just because they can't remain calm.

Must Brave Privations

"However, America is determined not to be satisfied with half measures. Their desire is to crush the Empire of Japan through the strength of their money. We must know them and must know ourselves, and we must win in this battle of attacks on both sides, braving whatever difficulties and privations. Still a great effort will be required until we shall make the enemy say in despair that he can't win at all.

"Even when the enemy comes to the seas close to us for guerrilla warfare, we will let him know that this means 'sure death' and 'hell'.

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ANTI-AXIS GRAB PLAN OF BADOGLIO'S SHIPS IRES PUPPET REGIME

Roosevelt's Announcement on Tri-Power Division of Warships Bitterly Opposed

NOT CONSULTED ON MOVE

Warship Allotment to Soviet Denotes Rise in Influence, Says Berlin Press

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—The Badoglio regime of Italy, today issued an official statement bitterly opposing President Roosevelt's announcement on the decision to divide the surrendered Italian fleet among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, according to a dispatch received here.

The Badoglio regime voiced bitter disapproval of the plan stating that it had not been consulted in any way and that it had first learned of Roosevelt's statement through the newspapers. The statement said that the puppet regime had demanded immediately report on the concrete contents of the plan. The statement declared that until details become known, the Badoglio regime would reserve all rights of action.

Soviet Influence Noted

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The Anglo-American decision to transfer a third of the surrendered Italian fleet to the Soviet Union signifies that the former has again capitulated to the demands made by the latter, was the unanimous comment made by the German press today.

Said the Berliner Nacht Ausgabe, "With the Italian fleet, at present, being held in the various British Mediterranean ports and actually under British control, the fact that it has been decided to transfer a third of the warships to the Soviet significantly points to the increase of Soviet influence as well as the great decline of British power in the Mediterranean."

Commenting on the same subject, the Berliner Boerzen-Zeitung declared, that the fact that America and Britain have decided to handover to the Soviet Union a part of the Italian fleet without even once opposing the plan at a time when they require increasingly more ships for their Pacific operations shows clearly their weakness and meekness in face of the Soviet Union.

Other comments pointed out that the latest Anglo-American move indicated a clash of opinion between the United States and Britain. The Auslantz Information Dienst stated, "What should be first pointed out is that the Italian fleet surrendered to the commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean fleet. What makes this question increasingly more interesting is the fact that the fate of this fleet was decided, not in London, but in Washington. Judging from Roosevelt's statement, it seems that British Ambassador to the United States was hardly consulted. Also noteworthy is the point that this decision is a serious case of Anglo-American breach of promise against the Badoglio regime."

PAPAL ORGAN HITS RAIDS ON VATICAN

Osservatore Romano Flays Illegal Bombings

Special

LISBON, March 3.—The Osservatore Romano, official Vatican organ today bitterly hit the illegal bombing of Vatican City by anti-Axis planes on Wednesday. Said the paper, "We cannot but emphasize the seriousness of this new attack on places not only devoid of any military character whatsoever but are also in the vicinity of St. Peter's and Vatican City, a sovereign and neutral state, as well as of buildings having extraterritorial character which has been guaranteed by solemn agreements."

The paper continued, "It cannot be imagined what military objective the attacking airmen had in mind unless it was intended to spread panic and fear among the population and answer with an intentional lack of respect the appeal of the Pope to spare the eternal city as an incomparable cultural factor of mankind. Yesterday's events by no means contribute to a solution to the conflict but is creating only new disturbance and new crimes. Those responsible might one day see the consequences."

Their Majesties View Paintings Depicting Nippon Army in Action

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, on Sunday, were graciously pleased to view a record of the Imperial Army's operations depicted in 29 paintings at 1:15 p.m. in the Chigusa Hall of the Imperial Palace. The paintings, which were brought from the War Ministry, pictorialized the valiant exploits of the Imperial Forces on land, sea and in the air.

Without even a short rest upon His return from His visit to the Naval Staff College and the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters, His Imperial Majesty, together with Her Imperial Majesty, viewed the paintings. Respectful explanations were offered by Chamberlain Yoshihiro Tokugawa.

Among the paintings which Their Imperial Majesties viewed were those showing the fighting on Guadalcanal Island, the action of the Takasago Volunteers in New Guinea, action at Arakan, operations for crossing the Mayu River and others. Their Imperial Majesties were pleased to stop before each painting and to study them earnestly. With all in attendance deeply moved, Their Imperial Majesties left the Hall at 1:55 p.m.

AGGRAVATION LIKELY IN PALESTINE STRIFE

U.S.-British Officials Busy in Suppressing Opposition Moves Of Arab Elements

Domei

BUDAPEST, March 3.—With open clashes between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine increasing in violence, reports from Jerusalem disclose that the authorities of the Palestine Government are working frenziedly to deal with the almost daily occurrence of bombing cases.

Anglo-American officials in these nations are working feverishly to beat down the opposition movement of the Arabs. The British Ambassador to Egypt, it is reported held a lengthy conference on March 1 with the Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, and the Finance Minister. It is believed certain that the British Government will stoop to any means to settle the Arab-Jewish dispute in its favor. With the Arabs, however, having experienced British trickery in the last war, observers here are of the opinion that no easy settlement of the problem is forthcoming.

The Zionists, whose principle aim is to build a Jewish state, say that "just as America belongs to the Americans and Britain to the British, so does Palestine belong to the Jews." With both sides apparently determined to get what they want, observers are certain that a bloody struggle will develop.

Informed circles here point out that the strife between the Arabs and Jews has been brought about by several factors among which can be pointed out the following:

1.—In May, 1939, the British Government, in its White Book, declared that the Jews would be allowed to enter Palestine until March 31, 1944, in a move to suppress Arab dissatisfaction. The British, however, did not have the intention of observing their promise strictly and, as a result, have aggravated the anger of the Arabs.

2.—The Zionists, an influential element in the United States are attempting to make the United States Government declare that it will cooperate with the plan for founding a Jewish nation and both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are supporting the Zionist movement.

3.—The Jews in the Palestine area feel that the Pan-Arabian federation plan is a movement aimed at their expulsion and are extremely fearful of the movement.

Meanwhile, the recent American action in moving actively for the construction of a pipeline in Saudi Arabia has affected the Arabian nations greatly.

Simultaneously with bill for the construction of a Jewish state coming up in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, the Egyptian Government on February 29, delivered a protest to Secretary of State Hull and also gathered in Cairo the representatives of the Arab states, to form a common front. Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen also sent protests to the United States Government. Only Iran abstained. The reason it is believed, is because of the great influence wielded by the American economic advisor sent there, who is a Jew.

U.S. 17 YEAR-OLDS TO TRAIN

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—In connection with the bill now under deliberation in Congress for lowering the conscription age of U.S. youths to 17 years, President Roosevelt issued a statement yesterday, announcing the extension of military training to all male students attaining the age of 17. He emphasized that military training for educated youths was specially desirable in order to maintain the military reserve strength of the country.

GERMANS HURL BACK ALL SOVIET ATTACKS

Nine Red Tanks Set Ablaze and 13 Disabled in One Sector Alone

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—Fighting in the central and southern sectors of the Eastern Front on Friday was featured by the hurling back of Soviet attacks by the German forces, German military quarters announced today.

The Soviet forces started attacking again early on Friday morning at Vobruisk on the banks of the Beresina River with two rifle divisions and a tank brigade which were covered by artillery and tank units. The Soviet forces drove against the German positions but were thrown back. In the fighting, more than 1,000 Soviet officers and men were killed. Nine tanks were set ablaze and 13 brought to a standstill.

Local fighting occurred south of Moguilev but all the Soviet attacks were repulsed by the German forces. One Soviet unit which was enveloped by the German forces attempted to break through the German encirclement but the German forces captured 138 officers and men and annihilated the rest.

Southeast of Vitebsk the Red Army attacked a narrow German sector with eight rifle divisions and one tank brigade. Although the Soviet forces moved out in one attack after another, they only succeeded in making a slight dent. Fighting continued in the area even after nightfall. In this encounter the Soviet forces lost 14 tanks.

Though quiet prevailed for some time in the southern sector, active fighting began with Friday in the sectors southwest and northwest of Krivoi Rog. The Soviet forces continued to attack all day but most of the attacks were stopped in front of the German lines. Only at a few points did the Soviet forces reach the German positions. At these points, too, the German forces hurled back the Soviets after furious hand-to-hand fighting. Fighting of white heat intensity continued, however, in the bulge south of Krivoi Rog way into the night.

East and west of Shepetofka the Soviet forces continued to exert pressure on the German positions. Southeast of the city, the German forces encircled the Soviet vanguard and are engaged in mopping them up. West of the city, German vanguard units withdrew to the main German line before the Soviet forces launched their attack and when the enemy began to attack, hit their flank and forced them to retreat.

Artillery Battle Raging

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The following report on the war situation on the Italian front was sent in today by the DNB news agency:

"Only small-scaled fighting took place in the Nettuno area on March 3 in comparison to the fierce fighting of the last few days. However, the artilleries on both sides kept up heavy bombardment as usual.

"The German long-distance guns focussed their fire on the anti-Axis ships anchored off the parts of Nettuno and Anzio and effectively inflicted heavy damages. Indications are that one transport of 6,000 tons was set afire and one transport and one freighter sunk. Other freighters and landing vessels hastily took to shelter.

"The German storm trpops seized several important elevated positions along the Aprilia-Anzio road. The anti-Axis forces attempted several counter-offensives but were frustrated in each instance.

"The German air forces shot down 14 anti-Axis planes above Nettuno and in the outskirts of Rome. Eight planes out of this number were four-engined heavy bombers. The Ger-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

IMPERIAL PRESENCE HONORS GRADUATION AT NAVAL COLLEGE

His Majesty Also Pleased to Visit Navy Leaders at Imperial Headquarters

IMPERIAL LUNCHEON GIVEN

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Also Present at Function for High-Ranking Officers

His Majesty the Emperor, on Sunday, was pleased to attend the graduation rites held at the Naval Staff College and also to honor the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters with an Imperial visit where His Imperial Majesty granted an Imperial luncheon to high staff officers.

On this day, His Imperial Majesty, attired in naval uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, left the Imperial Palace at 10:20 a.m. General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, was permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine, while Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and others respectfully followed.

His Imperial Majesty was respectfully welcomed by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, President of the Naval Staff College, and other high officials upon His arrival at the College.

Following the close of the graduation ceremonies, His Imperial Majesty left the College at 11:15 a.m. En route back to the Imperial Palace, His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to visit the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters, arriving there at 11:30 a.m.

Here, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant an Imperial luncheon to 40 high-ranking Naval officers, including Chief of the Naval General Staff Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, President of the Naval Staff College Admiral Zengo Yoshida and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa.

Added honor for the high-ranking Navy leaders was the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

Following the Imperial luncheon, His Imperial Majesty left the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 1:05 p.m. and returned to the Imperial Palace.

RED CROSS DRIVE IN P.I. MAKES GREAT HEADWAY

Collections to Reach Goal of 400,000 Pesos; Movie Proceeds Being Donated

Domei

MANILA, March 3.—A total of 42,263 pesos has been collected thus far from Central Government employes as part of their contributions to the Red Cross Fund, Vice-Minister of Finance Pio Pedrosa announced today.

He expressed confidence that this year's Red Cross goal of 400,000 pesos will be far exceeded since Government employes' contributions alone are expected to total 220,000 pesos.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Cenona Juliano of the Philippine Red Cross has announced that proceedings from the premiere showing of the motion picture, "Dawn of Freedom," which is scheduled for March 7 at the Metropolitan Theater here, is estimated at more than 3,000 pesos.

She added that prominent guests have been invited to attend the premiere. They include President and Mrs. Jose P. Laurel, Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata, highest commanders of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in the Philippines, and Ministers as well as their wives.

Egyptian Deputies Nabbed

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Police today searched the homes of two Egyptian deputies, Zuheir Sabri and Chasli Pasha, and confiscated a book written against the policy of the Egyptian Government and Britain's policy toward Egypt published by an Egyptian Senator, a report from Cairo said.

N. BORNEO SHIPYARDS EXTREMELY ACTIVE

Native Inhabitants Happily Building Wooden Vessels Under Nippon Tuition

Domei

KUCHING, March 3.—Cheerfully and happily cooperating with the Japanese, the inhabitants of North Borneo, including the Dyaks, Chinese and Malais are exerting their utmost to build wooden ships.

Responding to wartime demands, numerous wooden vessels have already been launched and many more are at present under construction. Two shipbuilding yards which were previously engaged in the repair of ships were improved and enlarged for the purpose of building wooden vessels on a large scale.

The construction of a new shipbuilding yard was recently completed through the strenuous efforts of the Japanese authorities and with the unreserved cooperation of the native workers. Before construction began, a minute survey of the coast line was conducted and when a suitable spot was found, the ground was levelled with the voluntary assistance of some 1,000 native and by the efforts of government officials and civilians. This work began in November 1942.

Meanwhile the first stock was completed in March last year. Working day and night and by fully utilizing whatever material was available on the spot, the work of construction was speeded up and the first two wooden vessels were duly launched on July 30 and 31 last year.

At another yard, to bring about efficiency, the workers were divided into groups according to military style, such as battalion, company and section and each is now striving to beat the other in the shipbuilding race. The visits of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in April and July respectively last years greatly stimulated the workers at this yard.

When H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, and prominent Thai government officials visited North Borneo, they also inspected this particular shipyard.

With the object of building XX number of ships, the staff members and employes are now doing their best to attain this goal.

At another shipyard the first keel was laid down on November 1, 1942 and the first wooden ship launched on February 1 last year.

At two shipyards in the west and east of North Borneo, some thousands of native workers are contentedly working under the tutelage of Japanese technicians, manifesting their unlimited faith in their teachers. At the former, mostly Dyaks and Malais are employed while at the latter, Chinese, particularly women clad in green costumes, can be seen engaged in heavy manual labor, proving that their ability in this direction is not inferior to male workers.

Naval Ski Units In Action

Highly-tempered crack ski units of the Imperial Navy display their unchallenged prowess as guardians of the North as they engage in rigorous winter maneuvers on the white plains.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

FOREIGN SERVICE COLLEGE IN P.I. WILL OPEN IN JUNE

Curriculum Being Mapped Out By Political Experts; Dr. Aruego to Be Dean

Special

MANILA, March 3.—Preparations are being completed for the opening of the College of Foreign Service next June with the curriculum for the four-year course being mapped out by political experts, most of whom have been connected with the former political science department of the University of the Philippines.

The opening of the new college had been inspired by the recent creation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the independent Philippine Republic.

It is said that the curriculum will stress the diplomacy of East Asia, especially that of Japan which is one of the oldest and most firmly established in the Orient.

In this connection, it is learned from authoritative quarters that Dr. Jose Aruego, former Dean of the College of Philosophy and Liberal Arts in Manila, is being groomed as Dean of the new College of Foreign Service. Dr. Aruego is at present a technical assistant in the Ministry of Justice.

VOCATIONAL COURSES SET

Salt and Hat Making Among Subjects Dud for P.I. Schools

Domei

MANILA, March 3.—Orders have been issued to school principals in the Philippines by the Bureau of Public Education to introduce in their respective institutions tanning, salt-making, hat-weaving, shoes and slipper making and other vocational courses in districts where these industries can be developed. It is understood that these courses will be introduced in addition to courses on food production.

In order that the plan may be carried out smoothly, instructions have been given to teachers and school officials to make an extensive study of local conditions for the purpose of determining what new industries may be taught in their respective schools.

CONTEST IN JAPANESE ENDS

Children of Java Excel in Reading, Writing Nippon Language

Special

DJAKARTA, March 2.—The second Japanese language contest held among the boys and girls of national schools selected from throughout Java came to a successful close on Monday afternoon with the prize-giving ceremony held at the Public Hall in this city.

Leading officials lauded the remarkable progress made by the children in speaking, reading, singing as well as in composition of the Japanese language. First prizes went to Soemadi from the 7th National School of Cheribon in speaking, Hartono from the 1st National School of Pati for reading, Netral of the National School of Jogjakarta for singing, and in composition to Dading from the 2nd National School at Tanggerang, Djakarta Province.

ALAGAPPAN GIVEN NEW POST

Named State Minister of Provisional Government of Free India

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Alagappan has been appointed Minister without Portfolio and concurrently Secretary-General of the Shonan Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India, as well as director of the Surgery Department of the Indian National Army, it was announced by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind today.

It was further announced that Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Chatterji, Director of the Finance Department and concurrently Secretary-General of the Shonan Headquarters of the Provisional Government, was attached to the headquarters of the Provisional Government in Burma.

BIG STRIKE IN PARAGUAY

Labor Unions Oppose Government Supervision—Army Ordered Out

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—A wide-spread strike has broken out in Paraguay as the result of an order issued by President General Higino Morinigo that labor unions in Paraguay would be placed under Government supervision, according to dispatches from Asuncion.

The Government has ordered the army to take over all railroads, tram lines and offices of the labor unions. It is also reported that traffic on waterways from Asuncion to the Argentine border has been stopped.

The Past Week in Review

Navy Aces Blast 4 Enemy Carriers Near Marianas

Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units delivered crushing blows to an enemy task force in the Central Pacific area on February 22 and 23, sinking an aircraft carrier and three large warships, of which two were most probably plane carriers, and damaged another aircraft carrier, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on February 28.

On the morning of February 22, an enemy task force, consisting of more than 10 aircraft carriers and eight battleships, made its appearance in the waters east of the Marianas Islands. Promptly catching up with the enemy, the Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units launched repeated attacks on it from the night of February 22 up to daybreak of the following day. In the course of this continuous assault, our Navy Wild Eagles sank an enemy aircraft carrier and three large warships, two of which were most probably plane carriers and damaged an additional aircraft carrier, the communique revealed.

The same communique also disclosed that the enemy, with carrier-borne planes aggregating about 200 in number, attacked Saipan, Tinian and Guam Islands on the morning of February 23, and fled eastward. The damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Army in Burma Annihilates Majority of Enemy Forces

Imperial Army Units in the Burma area that have been encircling and violently attacking the main strength of the seventh division of the British-Indian army in and around the Sinzeiwwa basin, northwest of Buthidaung since February 9, wiped out the majority of the enemy troops up to February 24, according to an Imperial Headquarters' announcement on February 29.

A part of the Imperial Japanese Army Units is at present mopping up the remnants of the enemy troops while preparations for forthcoming operations are now being made, the announcement revealed.

The communique further stated that the Indian National Army which has been cooperating with the Japanese Forces is also obtaining great war results.

11 Enemy Submarines Sunk by Our Forces

Imperial Japanese Naval warships together with Army and Navy Air Units sank 11 enemy submarines in the neighboring waters of Japan and in other operational sea areas during January and February this year, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on March 3.

Of the 11 enemy submarines sunk by our naval warships in collaboration with air units of the Army and Navy, five were sent to the bottom in January and six in February. All these sinkings were definitely confirmed.

Some of the enemy submarines destroyed in this period were instantaneously sunk by the attack of our air units. Some of the others were sent to the bottom with furious torpedo hits by our destroyers while others were instantly sunk when they were bombarded by our destroyers' night attacks.

The enemy submarine guerilla warfare in the neighboring waters of Japan and in other operational sea areas has been thus frustrated by the joint action of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces.

2 Vice-Chiefs Now On Naval General Staff

Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara was appointed on March 1 as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff in conformity with the decision recently made by the High Command to have two Vice-Chiefs respectively for the Army and Naval General Staff.

Admiral Tsukahara will discharge his new duties together with Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff.

Meanwhile, the Navy Ministry announced on March 1 that Vice-Admirals Shiro Takasu, Naokuni Nomura and Yorio Sawamoto have been promoted to Admirals. It was also announced that Admiral Yorio Sawamoto and Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara have been appointed members of the Supreme War Council.

Kurihara Appointed Naval Spokesman

The Navy Ministry announced on March 2 that Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff and Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been appointed as his successor.

Captain Kurihara has successfully been active in wartime overseas publicity, direction of public opinion, strengthening of the fighting power and other various fields as the Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section in assisting Rear-Admiral Yano after succeeding Captain Hideo Hiraide in July last year. Much is expected of him in his new post.

Meanwhile, the Navy Ministry also announced that Lieutenant-Commander Toshi Yakura has been appointed staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters succeeding Commander Kengo Tominaga who has been transferred to a certain important post at sea.

Army Officers and Men Decorated Posthumously

Various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite were posthumously conferred upon 1,900 officers and men of the Imperial Army for outstanding services to their country, including 51 heroes receiving Special Distinction Honors in the 55th China Affair Posthumous Honors Award and the 14th War of Greater East Asia Posthumous Honors Award, it was announced under date of March 1.

The greater part of those thus honored were officers and men of the Army, who gave their lives in the 1943 spring campaign in the Taihang Mountains region in North China, those who took part in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, and those who participated in the second Bataan campaign and operations in the New Guinea and Solomon areas in the Southwest Pacific.

Tokyo Fetes 12th Year Of Manchoukuo Founding

The 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo was celebrated in Tokyo on March 1 with fitting ceremonies.

A ceremony under the sponsorship of the Manchoukuo Embassy was solemnized at the Kotoku Kaikan at Marunouchi, at 9:30 a.m. with the attendance of Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Counselor Takeo Yamanashi, staff members of the Embassy and leading personages of local Manchoukuo firms.

Meanwhile, Shinto services were held at the Yasukuni Shrine in memory of those who had sacrificed their lives in the noble drive for the founding of Manchoukuo. The rites were attended by the Manchoukuo Ambassador and representatives of the Imperial Army and Navy.

In the evening, exchange broadcasts were made between Tokyo and Hsinking by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui. Prime Minister Tojo expressed the resolve of the Japanese nation to gain final victory through strengthened ties of "one virtue and one mind" with Manchoukuo. Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, on the other hand, stressed the determination of Manchoukuo to defeat the United States and Britain in a concerted effort with Japan by rousing the entire Manchou nation to redoubled fury.

P.I. Will Cooperate Fully With Nippon

Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, in a press interview on February 29, stressed the strong will of the Filipino people to cooperate fully with the Japanese for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The interview took place at the Imperial Hotel.

"Our national efforts," declared Mr. Vargas, "are being directed toward the realization of self-sufficiency, by developing the natural resources most rapidly and effectively. By this way, we are determined to contribute our share in the conduct of the war."

Reminding the press of the fact that the Philippines, since the time of the Japanese Administration, had supplied the Imperial Army and Navy with provisions, Ambassador Vargas pointed out that the Filipinos are exerting their utmost to produce more and more foodstuffs and other products, thus helping to win this war.

Nippon Home Front Strips for Action

The 15-point emergency program recently adopted by the Government and now being carried out as concrete measures reflects the determined will of the people of Japan to prosecute the war to final victory, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference for foreign correspondents on March 1.

"That these emergency measures are not merely slogans is fully attested to by the fact that they have been welcomed with unanimous approval," Mr. Iguchi said, adding that, in fact, a considerable body of public opinion had remarked that these measures should have been adopted long ago.

"The various measures taken to strengthen the fighting power of the nation have produced great results," Spokesman Iguchi continued. "The Administrative Investigation Commission has proved most effective in the rapid perfection of improvements and rectification of defects in the war industries, in consequence of which greater efficiency and productive capacity have been attained in aircraft production, shipbuilding, and other industries vital to the conduct of the war."

Ogura Is Appointed Adviser to Nanking

The National Government of China has secured the consent of Masatsune Ogura, Finance Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet, to be the Supreme Economic Adviser to that Government as successor to Sotaro Ishiwata who was recently appointed Finance Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, it was formally announced on March 2.

Assumption of the important post by Mr. Ogura is expected to solve many important financial and economic issues in China. He is likely to go to his new post early in April.

Meanwhile Chou Fou-hai, Vice-President of the National Economic Committee, heartily welcomed the appointment of Mr. Ogura. He declared:

"I am happy to welcome the new Economic Adviser who is a practical man of experience and ability. The establishment of various production and economic measures of the National Government for stabilizing the people's livelihood and developing light industries will depend much on the ideas and plans of the new Economic Adviser."

Pitiful Weakness of Mountbatten's Men In Burma Disgusts British Official Circles

British military experts, admitting that the Burma operations are not unfolding satisfactorily, lay the blame on the lack of sufficient forces, according to Asahi dispatches from Stockholm relaying reports from London.

It is a generally known fact that the British military experts are gravely as well as frantically concerned with the situation on the Italian front but the general populace are as yet not fully aware of the fact that those acquainted with military matters are probably more disgusted with the setback in Burma.

The British people do not yet know that the Japanese Forces have completely encircled a large British force, as announced by the Japanese side, on the Arakan front. It is true that the Japanese Forces, divided into three to four corps, have broken through the British positions in the Arakans and have daringly stationed themselves right in the midst of a vastly superior British force.

Although details of the battle are not announced, according to British military specialists, the counter-offensive in Burma has not yet started on a regular scale. In the armed clashes fought there so far, however, the British army has learned many tactics peculiar to the Burma front.

The British army in Burma, it must be mentioned, has no great strength, as admitted by the American forces in the Pacific. Neither are the British in a position to deal a deadly blow to the supply lines of the Japanese Forces. In short, the British forces in Burma are required to fight against a Japanese Forces, whose strength is either equal to, or greater than, that of the British forces. Here lies the fundamental difference between the war situation in the Pacific and that on the Burma front.

Public Dissatisfied By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, March 2.—The Chungking forces are the only hope on the Burmese front, reports the London dispatch of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung in connection with the growing dissatisfaction of the British official and civilian circles with the humiliating weakness of Mountbatten's troops in Burma, according to Asahi dispatches dated March 2 from Zurich. Public opinion seems to be pressing for fresh offensive operations on the Burma front. The gist of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung report is as follows:

"The forces operating on the Mayu front are the 5th and the 7th Divisions of the Indian army. British soldiers comprise one-third and the Indians two-thirds of the men in these two divisions. The British are eagerly expecting the commencement of the much awaited anti-Japanese operations as a counter-offensive is now possible in conjunction with the air force.

"At the present the British, Indian, African and Chungking forces have been thrown against the Japanese along the entire Burmese front. After all, the Chungking forces, accustomed to jungle fighting under the command of Stilwell, are performing a vital role in their assigned area in the northern part of Burma. Therefore, the greatest hopes in the counter-offensive in Burma are pinned on the Chungking troops pushing from southwestern China."

South Plans Less Holidays

Domei

MACASSAR, March 4.—In response to the War Emergency Measure recently adopted by the Imperial Japanese Government, the government offices in the Southern Regions which are under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Civil Administration, abolished the system of three holidays a month as from March 1, according to the announcement by the Civil Administration.

In this connection it was further reported that in the Southern Regions under the Civil Administration, all Sunday holidays and others were abolished as from June last year in favor of three monthly holidays, but with a view to further contributing to the war effort, the aforementioned decision was adopted.

Horthy's Leadership Hailed

Special

BUDAPEST, March 1.—The Hungarian press today commemorated the 24th anniversary of Nikolas von Horthy's election as Regent, which took place on March 1, 1920. Enumerating the Regent's services to his country, all articles said that the Hungarian people drew strength and confidence for its severe struggles from the Regent's faith and wisdom. They said that Regent Horthy was called on to lead Hungary through dangers and storms to a better future.

Protects Water Buffaloes

Special

MANILA, March 4.—By a Presidential order issued yesterday, President Jose P. Laurel has prohibited the slaughtering of carabaos (water buffaloes) in the Philippines. The action was taken because of the urgent necessity of conserving and increasing the stock of this working animal in line with the national food production increase campaign. Persons who violate this order will be fined or imprisoned.

Okazaki Given Portugal Post

Embassy Councilor Masao Okazaki has been transferred from his post in the National Government of China to be stationed in Portugal, it was announced by the Cabinet on Saturday.

Nippon Units Smash All Offensive Aims Of Enemy in Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

Buthidaung, a part of our units is now engaged in mopping up the remaining enemy troops, besides making preparations for a subsequent attack. The glorious war results achieved in the present fighting have been made public by the Imperial Headquarters. Counter-attacking the Chungking troops in India which came advancing in the Fukawng area, severe engagements were fought at various places in the jungle zone. The war results achieved since last autumn up to the present include 2,150 enemy corpses found on the battle-fields, and 35 prisoners of war taken, as well as trophies consisting of 3 cannons, 20 light and heavy machine guns and other arms and ammunition. Our side suffered about 200 killed. In the west of Lungling in the Nu River area, our mopping-up operations are still continuing.

Aerial Fighting: In the upper reaches of the Chindwin River and in the area of Irrawaddy River, on February 23, and in the Northeast of Mandalay, on February 26, the enemy suffered one plane each shot down in the three places. When the enemy raided Rangoon during the night of February 29, our side in the very presence of the citizens shot down two of the enemy's B-24 machines and damaged two more enemy craft. During the middle part of February, the enemy undertook 440 raids with an aggregate of about 1,900 machines. The enemy's activities were most conspicuous on the first front line, especially at Akyab.

New Guinea Area

Ground Fighting: To the east of Biliau and on the line of Motto as well as in the vicinity of Kankirei, severe engagements are still going on. Our coastal units during January and February succeeded in sinking five enemy torpedo boats and damaging six others.

Aerial Fighting: During the last ten days of February, the enemy planes raiding the area numbered about 1,200, and the attacks in the Wewak and Madang areas became more intense.

Bismarck Areas

During the middle part of February, the enemy made a landing on Green Island, east of New Ireland, and is now busy there in building an airfield and a torpedo boat base. No marked change occurred in the western part of New Britain.

Solomons Area

On February 19, two large and small boats of our side encountered five enemy torpedo boats off Bougainville Island. Forestalling the enemy's movement, our side sank two of the enemy's torpedo boats and damaged three others. On February 25, our boats had an engagement with 10 enemy torpedo boats, sinking six of them and damaging two others. The enemy's air raids on Babaul are further increasing in intensity.

Central Pacific Area

On the forenoon of February 22, a powerful enemy task force with more than 10 aircraft carriers and 8 battleships as its nucleus appeared in the seas east of the Marianas. Our naval air units discovered the enemy and made an attack which lasted from midnight February 22 until dawn February 23. Our side succeeded in sinking one of the enemy's aircraft carriers and three large-size warships (of which two were most probably aircraft carriers). They also damaged more or less seriously one more aircraft carrier, and eventually succeeded in repulsing the entire fleet. On the forenoon of February 23 the enemy with an aggregate number of about 200 planes attacked Saipan, Tinian, and Guam islands but fled eastward.

In the Marshall area, the enemy came air raiding Mille Island on February 23 with more than 10 small planes (one of which was shot down). The enemy also attacked Taroa Island on February 24 with twelve B-25 machines, and the same day raided Yaluit Island with 17 B-25 machines (two of which were shot down).

Japan Must Smash Enemy War Power, Avers Adm. Nomura

(Continued From Page 1)

and then he will stop coming. What is required from us, too, is the great strength of mind which makes us say that for one ship lost we will build two new ships. In the Pacific, already twice the valiant death of all the members of a garrison has occurred. If there had been more planes, how many loyal and brave officers and men could have been saved!"

In the concluding part of his speech Ex-Ambassador Nomura appealed to the educators and religious leaders to do their share in leading the people for the defense of the Empire.

U.S. Plane Output Given

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Charles Wilson, Assistant Director of the United States War Production Board, declared yesterday that during February, airplane production in the United States averaged 350 per day setting a new record for output, according to a Washington dispatch.

Germans Hurl Back All Soviet Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

man Air Force also shot down six enemy fighter-bomber planes."

Finnish Repulse Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The Finnish military headquarters made the following announcement today with regard to the war situation, according to dispatches from Helsinki:

"Fighting of several hours duration ensued in the middle of Lake Onega as about 400 men of the Soviet forces crossed the frozen surface of the lake and attacked one of the islands defended by Finnish troops. The Soviet forces suffered heavy losses and were repulsed by by the Finnish corps.

"Soviet raiding forces attempted to break through the Finnish positions in the Maaselkae Isthmus area but failed to attain their objective.

"No change have occurred on the other fronts."

Down 21 Anti-Axis Planes

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that American bomber formations, escorted by numerous fighters, raided the coastal area of northern Germany and operated over a wide area on Friday. The communique said that the American planes came over taking advantage of the thick clouds at about noon. German fighters and naval air defense batteries fought the enemy and shot down 21 of them. The American bombed the residential districts of many cities and towns. The anti-Axis air forces also raided western and northern Germany on Friday night.

Only Outskirts Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—In connection with the bombing of the outskirts of Berlin by the American air forces around noon today, the following statement was issued tonight by the German military authorities:

"A powerful formation of American bomber planes, protected by fighter units, attempted a bombing raid on Berlin at noon on March 4, taking advantage of the thick clouds covering the skies at the time. Though greatly handicapped by the adverse weather conditions, the German air defense forces instantly went into action and succeeded in breaking up the invading enemy air formation.

"Only a small number of the enemy planes succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Berlin. The American planes failed to drop even a single bomb within the city. Bombs, however, were dropped on some objectives scattered outside the city.

"Two four-engined bomber planes were shot down over Berlin and several planes downed in the outskirts of the city. Taking full advantage of the ineffectiveness of the American fighter units, the German fighters repeatedly closed on the bombers in their offensive attacks. Fierce aerial combats continued to take place even during the retreat of the American air forces back to their base."

Admits 40 Planes Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The Anti-Axis Headquarters announced, today, that in the air raid conducted, today at noon on the suburbs of Berlin, the American air force lost 14 Flying Fortresses and 26 fighter planes, says a London message.

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THE NAVY

By
TOYOO IWATA
(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

SYNOPSIS

At the age of 16, Masato Tani, around whom this story of the Japanese Navy is woven, decides that his ambition is to join the armed services. In this instalment, his choice seems to have been fixed on the Imperial Navy, and we find him, with his friend, Takao, taking the medical examination for entrance into the Navy College.

(Continued from Last Week)

Takao, too, was busily engaged in preparatory study. He did not do so well in mathematics as Masato but Takao outshone Masato in Chinese classics and painting. His English was excellent too.

The boys of the "Military Class" had no summer vacation that year. Takao clung to his desk so much that his parents began to worry about his health.

One evening when the breeze from the sea was cool and refreshing and the moon was shining brightly Takao was looking up difficult words in the dictionary when his mother advised him to go for a little walk. Takao reluctantly went out. As he felt cheerless, he asked Masato who seemed to have been studying also to join him. Masato responded willingly, and both of them slowly walked towards the Temposan shore. The lanterns of business quarters on their way were lighted and the old fashioned 'Kiriko lanterns' (facet lanterns made of wood and paper) were swaying in the breeze.

"Nice view, isn't it?"

Coming to the shore Takao gradually forgot about the examinations. The Sakurajima Island, so familiar to them, was veiled in the purple mist, the moon shone still in the distant sky and the breaking waves emitted a bright silvery radiance.

"I sometimes give a word of command to Sakurajima Island. It will be good practice for me in preparing to become an officer."

Masato was not abashed in openly saying such things these days.

"Then try it!" Takao urged him.

"Listen to me, then. . . . Forward March!"

He shouted loudly in a strange breaking voice but it seemed never to reach Sakurajima Island.

"Ha, ha, ha ha, ha! How ridiculous! In the first place, no naval officer would give such a command even if you say 'Forward March' to the warship, it will not move on. You should say, 'Slow speed ahead—both engines!'"

Takao's knowledge of the Navy was doubtful too. However, compared with Masato's, Takao was a bit senior. Masato, outwitted by Takao, now challenged him to a wrestling match.

"All right, come on!"

They tussled with one another on the damp sand. Masato won three times straight. Both of them laughingly rested, and stretched out their bodies on the sand. The evening breeze was refreshing, and the bright moon shined on their faces.

"How strange!" Pointing to the bright moon Takao suddenly muttered. "Masato, look at the moon! I see three or four moons."

"Nonsense!"

"In spite of that, it looks that way to me. What has happened to my eyes?" Takao wondered.

After a few days Eda called on Masato.

"Takao seems to be in despair. Won't you come and play with him?"

For a 14 years old girl, Eda was unusually large, and always spoke as if she were a grown-up. She must be indeed an exception as a woman of Satsuma who used to be obedient and gentle. She was very strong-minded and even talked back to her father and mother. This spring when she was going to enter the Girls' High School, her parents chose the Prefectural School, but she insisted on entering the most modern Seibo Girls' High School. As this Catholic Girls' High School was standing on a hill far from her home, she found it difficult to go to school when it was raining or snowing, and yet she, with enduring pride, went there without any complaints because she had insisted on entering that school. Such a trait was more usual with men, rather than the weaker sex of Satsuma.

"Is that so? Then I'll go later," Masato blushingly replied.

"Would you mind coming at once? I'm so worried about him."

She hinted that she wanted Masato to go to her home with her. What an absurd and outrageous request! It was unbecoming for a boy and a girl to walk together.

"Won't you go first?"

"Why?"

"Well, it's because—"

Masato blushingly murmured. Eda gazed at him for a while.

"Oh, you coward!"

Flinging this word at him, she ran back home.

About half an hour later Masato stole into Takao's room through the back yard.

"What's the matter?"

"Masato, I am afraid I have become near-sighted." Takao said.

To be a naval officer, short-sightedness was fatal. It was thus not extraordinary that Takao was disappointed.

"But as it is still a slight case, here's nothing to worry about if you wear a pair of glasses."

"No. If I use glasses, it will become worse."

"Then go out to the beach everyday and look at distant places—Mt. Kirishima or Mt. Kaimondake—"

The medical examination of the Naval College was nearing. Since then both of them used to stand on the shore and gaze at Mt. Takachiho or Mt. Satsuma Fuji on the opposite shore. Whenever he caught a near view, he hastily closed his eyes.

The medical examination of Naval College was held on August 5th and 6th in the hall of the Second Middle School.

That morning Takao was pale. On entering through the gate he paused, his heart beating fast. Many strange applicants from the prefecture had gathered in the playground. Seeing such a great number of applicants, Takao was troubled by another great anxiety. Surely it is not so easy to pass!

"Takao, I was looking for you!"

Masato came running to Takao. Kumazawa, Higashiyama, Ijichi, and other applicants for the Navy, all gathered there too. Takao glanced furtively at their bodies. His discouragement became greater. His eye-sight was not only his worry; his physique was a great question. There was none who had such a weak and poor constitution as Takao.

Masato, too, did not have absolute confidence as to his physique. As a result of the health examination this spring, he felt a lack of self-confidence in his height and weight.

"I'm small, too," he said, but he was smiling because he well knew that his body and health were improving. If he failed this year, he would try next year. To enter the College in the fourth year was the most difficult thing to do—only one in a thousand passed at this age. As far as his physique was concerned, no matter how hard he might try, the demons would not always keep away.

Finally the time came. After the health inspector had given the student some advice, he began to call out their numbers.

Masato was called and he entered the examination-hall. As advised beforehand, he took off his clothes. Looking around him, he saw that almost all of the applicants were well-built.

One thing which surprised Masato was the preciseness of the examination, which could not be compared with that of the Middle School.

His height and weight, however, were passable. The eye examination, however, took such a long time that he became doubtful and could not help worrying about Takao.

Masato, anyhow, passed the first day successfully and now was waiting for his friends at the exit. Presently Takao and Ijichi came out in tears and hands on each other's shoulders. It was needless to hear the result from both of them.

"Steady, Takao, steady! You still have next year!"

Masato thus encouraged him, patting him on his back but while doing so, he himself burst into tears.

Masato successfully passed the second day's examination, too. But the barrier of academic examinations still awaited him that December.

Autumn came. The new term began. Takao tried to improve his eyes by buying an instrument for curing short-sightedness. He also looked at distant views, but he never intended to go to the oculist's.

"Your eyes are pretty bad."

If he were told so, he might go insane.

Masato encouraged Takao, who had always been so cheerful but now often downcast. Masato told jokes also, which was quite unlike his nature. The jokes Masato told, however, were very knacky and tactful that Takao sometimes burst into laughter. Indeed, it seemed that charm was added to Masato's smiling face recently. He seemed to pretend to be Sanai Hashimoto (1833—1859), whom Principal Kawata praised so much. The patriotic hero, seemingly gentle like a lady but with a firm will in his inner heart must have met with Masato's ideal.

From these days, Masato's love for his Alma Mater was suddenly increased. He was in the stage when the instinct for love was growing, but as Kagoshima was a place where from the moral point of view, boys and girls were strictly disciplined, no boys could love flowers, stars or girls. He found love in the school badge and the school cap. He loved to recite one of the school regulations—"Let your mind be lofty, and act with firmness, frankness and fineness."

That autumn when the heat was still lingering, the upper-classmen of the Second Middle School were to carry soil to make a new graveyard for the late Fleet-Admiral Togo. At present we may call this 'labour service', for each school was requested to take part. When it was announced that the graveyard of the late Fleet Admiral was dug in the Tama Graveyard in Tokyo, the people of his native land were quite disappointed. However they were happy to hear that his ashes were to be shared with his native soil.

"Never be outdone by the boys of the First Middle School."

The pupils of the Second Middle School worked hard. Especially the 'group of aspirants for the Army and Navy' had to stand firm upon their honour. Masato's shoulders began to peel and it became red due to the weight of the straw basket, heaped with dirt. Takao, who was digging the soil, was puffing and blowing.

"Takao, be steady!" Masato said to him.

Takao continued his work with his teeth firmly set. However, Takao who was so delicate, felt dizzy and almost fainted.

Just then a command to rest was given. Rice-balls for the students' lunch arrived from the school. They drank water and ate rice-balls as though they had never eaten before. Takao showed Masato his blistered hands.

"That's the spirit of the Second Middle School."

Mr. Obama who was standing near by, praised and encouraged them. Mr. Obama was the head in charge of the Gunjingumi, aspirants group for the Armed Services and was of intrepid character next to Major Kikuchi. The words, 'the spirit of the Second Middle School', however, were not his coined words but were the title of the school song which was written in the style of Chinese clasics.

". . .We have this very spirit from generation to generation:

'Wait and see the second Saigo and Togo."

Thus, the poem ended.

With autumn deepening, boys of at Gunjinkumi accelerated their studies. But since November 8th, their minds, subjected to great emotional strains, were wont to leave their school-desks.

On the noon of November 8th, the magnificent figure of the battleship 'Hiei' flying the Imperial standard high upon the mast, appeared on the south Channel of Sakurajima. The streets were crowded with ministers, the prefectural governors, the military reservists and students, all welcoming His Majesty the Emperor.

Kagoshima City was in an uproar: the local people who rarely made an obeisance before the Imperial Palanquine, were now overjoyed at this honorable occasion. The lantern-procession was held among the twelve thousand boy-students of the city. Masato and Takao with their other friends led by Mr. Oshima, also participated in the procession.

On the 17th, the student-delegates of six prefectures of Kyushu with the delegations of the reservists and the fire-brigades were granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Ishiki Parade Grounds. The upper-class students of the Second Middle School were also honoured with this occasion. It had been raining until the previous day, but that day was especially clear and fine, and the autumn sky was as blue as a blue bell. The village of Isoiki was situated at the northern part of the suburb of Kagoshima City: there the crimson fruits of the persimmon-trees and the golden chrysanthemums around the farmers' cottages were shining in the bright sunlight and the clear white flag of the Rising-Sun was raised at every cottage door.

I wish to have Masato himself describe this beautiful and sublime day to you, readers, so let us look into the school annual, published in commemoration of the Imperial Visit, and read what Masato has written in his composition. . .

"'Attention!' The bugle-call rang out. Thousands of His Majesty the Emperor's subjects with overflowing sincerity in their hearts, stood at attention in complete silence while the flag behind the throne was raised, shining brightly in the afternoon sun. (omitted)

"Presently the Imperial Carriage, amid the music of 'Kimigayo,' entered the Parade-Grounds. Seeing His Majesty the Emperor, before our very eyes, we bowed in deep veneration and gratefulness. In a moment the parade commenced with the Military band playing the March Now was the time to show our youthful morale before His Majesty the Emperor. We marched stamping as if the earth might be cleft in two. Coming before the throne, the command of 'Eyes right!' was given. What a glory and honour it is to worship His Majesty the Emperor just before our eyes! Moreover our salute was acknowledged by the Emperor. We felt profoundly honored and our eyes filled with tears.

"'I will surely be a loyal sailor!'

"Thus promising in my heart, we passed the throne and the march was over and we returned to our former places. (omitted)"

When Masato and his group, recollecting the glory of that day, began studying hard again, an event occurred.

"It is rumored that Principal Kawata will be transfered to the First Middle School to become its Principal."

This rumor, as if it were a prairie-fire, spread all over the school. The upper-class men could not help but feel a great shock as well as indignation as it was a matter of momentous importance to the school.

"Is it true, Mr. Ogata?" Masato asked. Mr. Ogata nodded with an unusually displeased look. From that day Masato lost his charming smile. The actual fact of the event was that since the principal of the First Middle School was being transfered elsewhere, the Prefectural authorities were going to fill the post in turn with the Principal of the Second Middle School. Though it was a very reasonable to do so for the authorities, Masato could not understand it, and the Alma Mater, which had been his only beloved object, pressed upon his mind ever more strongly.

"I'll never agree to that."

His words were unusually violent and astonished his class-mates. However not only these class-mates who had been astonished by him but also all the under-graduates, as well as the graduates, the parents' association and even the teachers came to be all involved in the vortex of indignation and deploring.

Kagoshima clansmen are by nature especially sensitive as to their obligations to teachers: the story of Saigo's (1827-1877) private school and his raising an army might be cited as an example of this. This time, though it was not so great an example, they showed their sanguine temperament: there were already some teachers and students who declared their intention of leaving the school. Indeed, everyone recognized the fact that since Mr. Kawata became the principal he enhanced the esprit-de-corps of the school and made a great fame and progress in school work.

This uproar reached the ears of the elders of Satsuma living in Tokyo. The rumor that they had opened negotiations with the authorities in Tokyo, was in circulation.

Masato could not endure it any longer. He wrote a letter to the Principal. The letter still remains today: briefly, it was only a letter of indignation and lamentation, but one point in his letter, which was different from the rest of the letters, was that he stated in it his sympathetic feeling towards the student of the First Middle School who had already parted from their Principal. Masato wrote: "We wish by all means to carry out our intentions; however, we are sorry for those boys who lost their 'Father' from the depth of our hearts. We sincerely hope that they will have a good Principal soon."

While the First Middle School students used white wrappers (Furoshiki), the Second Middle School students used black ones: therefore they were apt to be against each other in one way or other. In spite of this fact Masato showed his sympathy with the opponents. This showed that Masato was really and truly "a good sport." From his childhood he was "a good sport." He was indeed an admirable youth, however, he never seemed to be great or wise; at least not until his great achivement in his later years.

The time came and the problem of transfering the Principal was settled. Through the prefectural governor's discretion, Mr. Kawata was to remain as Principal of the Second Middle School. The whole school raised a cry of joy and from that day on the boys of the Military Class commenced their study again under the lamps of the autumn nights.

The day of the examination was now near at hand. It was late autumn that "the reading in turn The Lives of the Loyal Retainers' was held at the Kenjinoshya (a kind of fraternity). Even in warm Kagoshima the people began to feel the cold and it was a week or so from then that the academic examinations of the Naval College were to be held.

Masato studied very hard until quite late at night in the attic on the second floor; the small lamp was throwing a bright light over his desk only, and the portrait of the Great Saigo (1827-1877) on the wall which Sinichiro left for Masato was so dark that you could not see the great man's eyes or nose. Only the two words 'Sure Victory' written on a white sheet of paper were relieved against the dark wall.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening, elder sister Matsue brought a cup of tea and a brazier (Hibachi) full of live charcoals.

"Thank you very much but the brazier is not necessary for me."

He received the cup of hot tea only and refused the brazier, because it was one of the customs in Kagoshima that boys should never get near a brazier. But recently this custom was gradually being disregarded by the people.

Half of the aspirants were to be dropped at the medical examination and then after the academic examinations, the great majority were again passed through a sieve. Therefore even the most brilliant of the brilliant students had no self-confidence in the examinations. Masato stuck to his desk and lingered about between the Great Saigo-Doctrine, "Do your best and leave the rest to Providence" and the Major Kikuchi-ism, "Decided action makes impossible possible."

At last, December 20th came. The examination-room was the lecture hall of Masato's Alma Mater.

The 1st day Algebra and English
The 2nd day Geometry, Physics and Chemistry
The 3rd day Japanese History, Chinese and Japanese Classics and Composition
The 4th day Oral Examination

On the previous night Masato went to bed earlier than usual. The following morning he went to school with a composed mind. However, seeing so great many 'genius looking' boys, he felt slightly uneasy. By and by as the command of an instructor he entered the examination room. He sat before the desk where his number was written, and his portrait and the examination-paper were laid facing downward. All the students took their seats and for a moment a silence reigned over the room. Then a loud voice was heard: "Now, carry on!"

The voice resounded in his belly, and his heart beating fast, he turned the paper over and started at the problems. Masato usually was very good at both Algebra and English, but at this special occasion being good at them was out of the question and he wrote his answers like one in trance.

"Those whose grades in the examinations are unusually bad will be prohibited from taking the later examinations."

As it was thus written in the 'Directions for the applicants,' the result of that day's examinations was announced within that day.

Masato went to see the announcement board in the evening with his friends. The numbers of Kumazawa and Masato were left.

He safely passed the second and the third days. The fourth day, as it was an oral examination, was very easy. That day Masato slept just like a drunkard.

The new year of the eleventh year of Showa (1936) came and Masato became eighteen years old. The educational examinations of the last year was still left in the bottom of his brain as the rice-cakes (mochi) of which he had eaten too much still remained in his stomach, and it was apt to make him feel unpleasant. But now he was trying to respect the Saigo-Doctrine, "Do your best and leave the rest to Providence." An evil thought, however, was still lingering in his mind, because he knew of many cases where applicants, passing the four days without any question, were dropped at the last moment.

On January 2nd he called at Takao's: Takao was unexpectedly calm.

"The other day I went to the oculist's and had my eyes examined."

Takao spoke quickly and then added that he did so because he had discovered a way to be a naval officer even though he was short-sighted. Just as he had expected, the oculist declared that Takao had myopia and astigatism. However, he was not frightened any more.

"I shall be a naval officer even with glasses. I have given up 'the branch of the service.' I want to go to the Naval Paymasters' School. For the life of me, I wish to go on a warship!"

He was shivering with strong emotion. Masato had never realized that Takao loved the sea—the Navy so ardently. Masato was ashamed of himself.

Presently January was over and they welcomed the Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu. After the ceremony at school Masato had intended to call on Takao and was just going out of the door when a messenger-boy came in.

"A wire for Mr. Masato Tani!"

Masato had never received a telegram for himself since his birth. He opened the telegram in fear.

"Passed the Naval College Examination—Chairman."

It was from the Educational Bureau of the Admiralty. Masato's mind became blank and his eyes saw nothing.

"Mother!"

It was all he could say and he barely managed to report it to his mother.

"Mother, will you please tell this to Yonokichi?"

Masato ran out of the room with quick steps and he suddenly reconsidered that it would be a cruel thing to reveal this news to Takao who had failed in the Examination. He thought it more necessary to take the news to the teachers who might still remain at school after the celebration of the Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu. In the staff-room, the teachers were sitting in a row with osekihan (the rice boiled together with beans) in chip boxes in front of them.

Masato handed the telegram to the Principal first. In the meanwhile Kumazawa who had also received the same wire as Masato's ran into the staff-room. Mr. Ogata stood up and embraced the two lucky boys.

Among the fourth year students of the Gunjingumi, Preparatory Class for the Armed Services, there were two successful candidates to the Naval College and one to the Military Academy. Dauntless Komori was the latter. All in all, together with the following year's successful candidates, there were twenty-one admitted into the Military College and eight into the Naval. So there were twenty-nine fortunate lucky boys in all. This was an unprecedented record in the country. We can't blame Messrs. Kawata and Ogata for being so puffed up.

Fighter and Patriot Benigno Ramos

(Continued From Page 4)

two separate and independent nations though using the same language, there is no reason why the independent status could not be maintained even if the Japanese language is adopted as the national language of the Philippines. That this should be so is made all the more impressive by the fact that Japan and the Philippines are pledged to rise or fall together. As to the technique and ability of the Filipinos to change languages, when we recall how widespread the English became as the lingua franca of the Filipinos in the 40 years of American occupation, it ought not to be so difficult."

Of course he went into a more detailed explanation but the above is the essence of his colloquy.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944

Storm Over Washington

Behind the political storm which has been raging in Washington during the past week or two, the Roosevelt Administration has been consolidating its position more than ever with respect to its policy of pushing the war. For politics in America is often not what it seems, but exactly the opposite, and the current quarrel between the President and Congress may prove to be a factor of strength rather than any sign of serious internal dissension.

On the surface, of course, Roosevelt has suffered a humiliating setback. Congress passed a tax bill which fell far short of the revenue needs as outlined by the Administration. The President vetoed the bill with a scathing denunciation of Congress for playing politics in disregard of the war emergency. Senator Alben Barkley, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, resenting Roosevelt's venomous charge of bad faith, thereupon angrily resigned from his position as the Administration's whip, breaking his twelve years' support of the President. The Democratic members of the Senate immediately re-elected Barkley in an overwhelming vote of confidence, while Congress re-passed the tax bill over the President's veto by a resounding majority. The President himself was forced to beg Barkley to reconsider his resignation in an appeasing letter addressed to "Dear Alben." On the surface, it seemed that Congress had won a significant victory over the President in the most formidable legislative revolt against the executive in recent American history.

In the background also was the quarrel between the President and Congress over the form of ballot to be sent for use by the soldiers overseas for their participation in the presidential election in November. In a truculent message, the President accused the Senate of attempting to perpetrate a "fraud on the soldiers, sailors, and marines" and the "American people" by favoring the Soldiers Voting Bill. Under this bill which leaves the whole matter of the soldiers' voting to the states, the President charged that a vast majority of the 11,000,000 men in the armed services would be deprived of the vote. Analyzing the states' cumbersome absentee voting methods, he pointed out that only 17 states had scheduled legislative sessions to simplify these procedures. The solution, he insisted, is a short, simplified federal ballot.

Under the President's plan, blank ballots with spaces for the President, Vice-President, Senator, and Representative would be shipped abroad in bulk and distributed to every serviceman. The candidates' names would be forwarded to all posts and the voters would write in the names of their choices. If the names failed to reach them, they could simply write in the party of their choice for each office.

The opposition leaders point out Roosevelt's influence as Commander-in-Chief with clear access to the troops throughout the election campaign. He also has an inestimable political advantage of a well-known name. He is the only President many of the fighting men have ever known. On a short blank ballot, the soldier would most likely yield to the normal human tendency of writing the name of the known figure against the unknown. The soldier most likely would pick his congressional choices by hazard or simply go down the line for the Commander-in-Chief's party. The regular state ballot from the serviceman's home district would give full information and more opportunity for discrimination.

So Congress is holding out for the constitutional right which gives the states exclusive power to determine the voting methods and voting qualifications for all the offices, while the President insists on an arbitrary emergency procedure which gives his own candidacy all the advantages.

The opposition of Congress to the President on both these issues of taxation and soldiers' ballots, however, has in reality strengthened the President's hand. On the tax bill question, it has given the President the opportunity to encourage the general public to point to Congress as the element responsible for the failure to enact realistic legislation. Asking for higher taxes may not at first glance look like a popular move. But if the war becomes much tougher, as it shows every likelihood of doing, the atmosphere may change. The public may demand drastic measures, and the members of Congress who sought re-election by voting for lighter taxes may find it difficult to explain to the voters why they opposed the President's higher tax proposal.

It is the same with regard to the soldiers' ballot issue. The President has secured the opportunity to accuse Congress of playing politics, while he can claim a patriotic motive for his own stand. Furthermore, army and navy officials can be made to come to the Commander-in-Chief's support by testifying that the shortage of transportation and the hazards of war make it impossible for them to guarantee the expeditious delivery and return of the bulky state ballots. The result will be that the President will be able to line up the soldiers' vote in support of his own candidacy for the fourth term as he herded the relief workers to the polls to his support in previous elections.

By allowing Congress to stage a tumultous revolt, Roosevelt has only secured the opportunity to go over the heads of Congress and to appeal to the country at large with a strong demagogic lure. Astute politician that he is, Roosevelt is showing himself to be far more clever than the Congressional leaders who so noisily oppose him. He seems to have deliberately adopted an old but often successful strategy of by-passing a Congress over which he has lost control to seek reaffirmation of his power from the public among whom his prestige and influence are still formidable.

Whatever the outcome of the political storm over Washington, one thing is certain. There will be no change in the basic foreign policy of the United States. Opposition leaders may expand their attacks from domestic issues to criticize certain details of the Administration's conduct of foreign relations, but the basic American policy of utilizing the war to extend American imperialistic interests abroad will not change. If there is to be criticism, signs are that the critics will take the Administration to task for not engaging in even sharper practices, for not bargaining even more closely with the recipients of American Lend-Lease aid, to the end that American financial power may blanket the world. The domestic storm over Washington is but a storm in a tea-pot compared with the hurricane of American imperialism which threatens to sweep over the whole world.

The Sekku-Festival

It was the Sekku-festival according to the solar calendar. The peach-blossoms were not yet out, but spring clouds embraced the sun, and the air was intoxicating to the senses.

I passed through the village of Zushi. The plum-blossoms, especially the white ones, were already past their prime; the tsubaki bore more flowers than leaves, but already these had begun to fall. Spring noises filled the air: the crawing of cocks, and in the villages the sharp wooden click of the cotton beaters. The warm water of the rice-fields revived the weed, which looked fresh green. The water that oozed out from the fertile earth fell from the upper fields to the lower ones, whispering the satisfaction of earth at her resurrection. The green of the barley was deepening, the rape-seed had begun to flower, and the wild rose on the margin of the rice-fields put out its shoots in profusion. Yesterday's rain had thawed the snow on the Hakone and Ashigara mountains, and Fuji had lifted the hem of her white robe.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

March 6, 1943

Continuing their all-out campaign in Yunnan Province and in Northern Burma, crack Japanese units are routing Chungking and British-Indian troops at every strategic point, thus completely up-setting the enemy's plan of re-opening the Burma Route.

* * *

The 19th bomber squadron of the United States army was disbanded in the middle of February by orders of the United States supreme military command, it was revealed today, due to the loss of its efficiency to fight on as an independent unit with the loss of 65 per cent of its original fighting power by the damages suffered in the lightning attacks made by the Japanese Air Forces on Pearl Harbor and Manila, as well as in the successive raids by the Japanese Forces in Australia last autumn.

* * *

The Argentine Government announced that the transportation of war necessities by Argentine ships during the present war would be prohibited and the production and export of war materials and necessities will hereafter be placed under the control of the military authorities of Argentina.

* * *

With peace and order prevailing, the Kwangchow Bay area, scene of the landing by Japanese Forces on February 16, has rapidly returned to normalcy. Immediately after the entry of the Japanese Forces, there was a rise in food prices due to fear of food scarcity, but now as conditions have returned to ordinary, prices have gone down to normal.

Anti-Axis Invasion Analyzed

Northern France and Balkans Suggested as Probable Sites of Enemy's Second Front

By SHINICHIRO KUDO
(From the Kokusai Joho)

Since last year, the demand of the Soviet Union for the formation of a second front has become more clamorous in direct proportion to the intensification of warfare on the eastern European front. But, judging from the fact that Premier Josef Stalin openly left his country for the purpose of meeting President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, it would perhaps not be far from wrong to conjecture that Stalin had been quite confident of extricating a promise from Britain and America concerning the formation of a second front, or that an understanding had already been reached between the three leaders before Stalin's departure from the Soviet Union.

It can also be seen quite clearly that a second front has become a dire necessity from the egoistic standpoint of the Anglo-American nations themselves. It would probably be more accurate to state that it is more from their own selfish ends that a second front has become inevitable than from the desperate appeal of the Soviets.

Britain, especially, has come to a point where she cannot stand aside and gaze upon the intrepid progress of the Soviet Union into the center of the European war scene. Whether she likes it or not, Britain must make a bolder advance into the continental soil not only for the sake of exhibiting her integrity for the moment, but for the setting up of various conditions which would be to her advantage in the future. It is this inner urge that explains the impatient and restless state of mind that Britain is manifesting at the present moment.

America, too, is considering that, regardless of what sacrifices she may be forced to make, a vast armed sphere must at all events be established, and for this end, the two nations see no way out but to make a quick, grand-scale landing on both western and southern Europe as well as on Balkan soil. The Anglo-Americans are assuredly not as good-natured as to submit with ease to the demands of the Soviet Union. If this front is to be established, it would be from Anglo-American self-interest. For these reasons, then, rumors of a new front in Europe this year will take on an entirely different guise than they have hitherto; for a desperate call is demanding it.

Burden of War

Though a large part of this must be taken as being merely propaganda on their part, the anti-Axis camp has announced that they have formed a vast military force with which to invade Europe, with General Dwight Eisenhower as the commander-in-chief. It is not that Britain has valued highly his actual capacities as a general, but made him a head of the combined invading forces, so that much of the burden of future warfare in Europe will fall on America's shoulders.

Britain's Air Chief Sir Arthur Tedder, appointed sub-commander of the grand force, too, has succeeded to some extent in the past in disrupting the Italo-German air transportation in the Mediterranean campaign, and it is mainly for this deed that he has been chosen. But, attention should be drawn here to the fact that the Anglo-Americans are depending much on the activities of their air forces in the coming landing campaign.

It has further been announced that under General Eisenhower are to be Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery to command the British army, and Lieutenant-General Devers, the American forces. Both of these men withstood their tests in the African campaign, but Montgomery, especially, is today highly esteemed in Britain for having saved the anti-Axis troops from a critical entanglement in Egypt. Immediately after his new appointment, he announced authoritatively that "considering the experiences we have had in the Italian campaign, it is only after having made a success of an air war that land fighting can be brought about with any degree of success in the coming invasion of western Europe."

It has been decided that the American forces shall shoulder 70 per cent of the military power in the coming invasion of Western Europe, and when this became known to the American people there arose quite a stir. In the eyes of those Americans who have all along persistently clung to a policy of non-intervention and isolation, this idea of their country acting as the principal power in a European war which by rights should be taken over entirely by the British is preposterous beyond measure.

The British themselves have not a word to say against this verbal attack. Even after mobilizing their entire home front, and moreover, after procuring an unignorable amount of help from the Canadians if the British should subtract their air and naval forces, their land forces would amount to less than a personnel of 3,000,000 at the most. And, moreover, if from this figure should be deducted 1,500,000 men for both the Mediterranean and Indian fronts, and those required to guard the British home front as well as the officers for training purposes, the total figure available for the forthcoming invading campaign would amount to no more than 500,000 or 600,000. It follows, then that if the rudimentary rules of a force landing call for at least 80 divisions or a personnel equivalent to approximately 1,600,000, Britain would necessarily be obliged to procure much help from America. For, her own available force of less than a million would be absolutely of no avail for the campaign which she has in mind to execute. Unless America were to take over a large part of the burden, a grand-scale European invasion would be impossible, first of all, from the numerical standpoint.

Time of Action

It is difficult to foretell the time when the anti-Axis will undertake this European all-out invasion, but a general estimate may be given. For a time rumors of an invasion in February had been rampant, but it was clearly too early. In the first place, their preparations are far from being completed. It was only in the middle of January that General Eisenhower established the anti-Axis headquarters in London. Furthermore, the total American forces on British soil may be surmised as being less than 800,000.

In this connection, Undersecretary James A. Forrestal of the United States Navy Department recently made an announcement to the effect that "it is necessary for the United States to build 15,000 planes in double-quick time if a successful invasion is to be conducted on European shores. Also, plans are being made for the construction of 65,000 various types of boats for landing purposes. The amount thus far produced is as yet far from sufficient to meet the needs of a vast European invasion."

It is to be observed here that the anti-Axis regard as being of prime importance the mechanical preparations they deem necessary in all attacks, and unless this preparation is completed, they feel that the time has not come for action. Also, from the standpoint of war on the Eastern Front, February would have been untimely for the invasion. March and April which are months of heavy rain would obviously slow up the military activities there. Even if the Anglo-American forces were to succeeded in forming a formidable bridgehead in Europe within February, their next step in synchronizing their actions with the Eastern Front in a combined onslaught on the Germans would have to wait until after the two months of March and April are past. Lastly, a winter invasion, from climatic viewpoints, would be unsuccessful.

The campaign, then, would necessarily have to wait until the more ideal seasons of May or June. President Roosevelt has hitherto announced that "the overseas American forces number 3,500,000 at the present, but in 1944, (this year, that is) our plans are to increase this figure to 5,000,000 by June."

Site of Invasion

Next to be considered is the location of their invasion. As has been opined by many, Norway would be a comparatively easy place to set up a front, perhaps, but it would be difficult to make reinforcements after the landing, and also they would still be quite a distance from the heart of Germany.

The Balkan campaign to be executed from the Mediterranean has lately turned advantageous for the Allied nations. And from the theoretical standpoint, an inroad into the Balkan regions seems quite plausible, if from Italy they should launch forth across the Adriatic, invade the territory which was formerly Jugoslavia, and thereby, landing on Salonica in Greece, threaten at the same time the neutral stand of the Turks. But, the main weak point in this strategy lies in the fact that a rift would be provoked between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians in view of the fact that the latter is exhibiting more and more boldly her innate Slav temperament of intolerance. Russia obviously would not hand over the Balkan regions to the Anglo-Americans without raising quite some fuss over the proposition. But, as this point was undoubtedly settled at the Teheran Conference last year, the Balkan campaign may proceed according to Anglo-American plans. But this will not alter the fact that it would not be the main anti-Axis front of the future. It cannot become so in consideration of the stand that the Soviet Union has been taking recently. Also, Soviet war results against Germany cannot be seen with too optimistic an eye.

Moreover, it is to be observed that even if this Balkan campaign were to be carried through, the supply route from the British mainland would be too remote, the mountainous folds of the regions would be doubtlessly quite trying to the Anglo-American forces, and also, the archipelago in the area with Crete as the center is still in the hands of the Germans. The Balkan campaign of the anti-Axis would be limited obviously to being another one of their unique whimsical attacks.

On the other hand, the possible activities by the de Gaullist forces in southern France would be far less gruelling than the Norwegian or Balkan campaigns of the Anglo-American forces. Since both Sardinia and Corsica are in the hands of the anti-Axis forces, it would be an easy proposition to make a landing on the shores of southern France. That the military defenses in southern France are weaker than those of the north is also undeniable.

Main Move Against France

But, these activities, as has already been mentioned, would be undertaken merely as a side-tracking measure for the formation of a vast second front on the coasts of northern France, Holland and Belgium. What the Soviet Union demands above all from the Anglo-Americans is a vast landing in northern France, and it is this undoubtedly that both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had promised her at the Teheran Conference. But, it would necessarily require a terrific clash with the formidable "European Citadel" that Germany had taken more than two years to construct. It is a matter of extreme interest whether the Anglo-Americans will be able actually to get in the mood of coming to a head-on collision with this ominous bastion. Apparently, they will try to avoid this battle by all possible means, for they know full well the cost of terrible casualties mounting to many millions. But, for the various reasons given above, this very sacrifice is being urgently forced upon them.

Very recently authorities in England have been voicing their opinions that the grand-scale European invasion should be conducted only by the air forces or that all actions should be taken after a more complete preparation has been made. At any rate, they are aware more than ever of the huge sacrifices they will be obliged to make if it is actually to be carried through. At present they can no longer with sugar-coated words mask the plight that they have plunged themselves into. They must choose between one or the other; either to hesitate and lose their opportunity to form a second European front forever or to plunge into hell by crashing against the formidable stronghold of the Germans on the northern European continent.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

They, the Wise,
They, who with trust and love,
With rigorous self-ruling,
Have laid aside all that they called their own,
And wandered forth to forest-poverty in Peace:

They, the Wise,
Homeless,
Dependent for their daily bread on others' grace:

They, the Wise,
Sin-vanquishers:

They enter through the Sunny Gate,
They dwell Within,
Close at his side, the Well-beloved
The Changeless,
The Eternal.

* * *

We bow to thee,
O Holy Earth,
Whose garment is the ocean,
Whose bosom are the mountains:

To thee we bow,
O Holy Earth,
Beloved of God the Savior:

Forgive, we pray,
The touch of our unhallowed feet.
I bow to thee, O Savior-God:

The universe is stayed in place by thee:

To those who seek thee thou dost show thyself,
Known in the heart's most secret meditation:

Thou drivest far the fear of death, the fear of life:

And thou, thou only,
Commandest by Thy sovereign all worlds:

To thee I bow, O Savior-God.

Fruits of Wisdom

The songs of birds and the humming of insects are all signs by which Truth is conveyed to the mind. There is not a petal of a flower nor a blade of the grass that does not symbolize the Way. With his mind, pure and open, and with his heart, clear and transparent, a scholar should be ready to take in anything that serves as mental nourishment.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

FIGHTER AND PATRIOT BENIGNO RAMOS

Advocated Japanese Aid for Full Freedom of P.I.

By SHIGEKAZU SETTSU
Of the Navy Press Corps
(From the Bungei Shunju)

Sakdal is a Tagolog word that meant originally "absolute" or "perfection." Benigno Ramos first used this word in 1930 when he gave it as a name to his weekly paper. He adopted it in connection with his belief that absolute independence of the Philippines can only be attained with the backing of Japan, in opposition to Manuel Quezon's American-centered independence plan. Such a contention as that of Ramos' naturally gained no headway in the Philippines of that period but the fact that such a view was entertained even by a few is worthy of our close attention. Later the weekly paper, Sakdal, developed into political organization, the Sakdal Party. In the national election of that year the Party succeeded in sending three of its members to the National Assembly. Though represented only by three, the appearance of an opposition party was a great menace to Quezon and his party.

In August the same year, unable to withstand the undue pressure exerted unremittingly against him, Ramos and his two devoted party members sought refuge in Japan. For four years he was an exile in our country. During the expulsion from his native country he formed an acquaintance with General Matsui, president of the Greater Asia Society, and with such leading men of the Army as Generals Araki, Hayashi, and Ando.

Various comments were made on Ramos' exile; but the outstanding effect of it was that it caused much worry and anxiety to President Quezon as witnessed by the account that on his visit to Japan in July, 1938 he had confidentially asked for an interview with Ramos through the good offices of General Matsui. Only a few persons know of this interview. With the stipulation that Quezon would be responsible for the safety of Ramos, the latter was urged to return to the Philippines. Also through the mediation of General Matsui, Ramos finally returned the following August to his native country for the first time in four years. However, immediately upon his arrival in Manila he was interned at the Bilibid prison. The reason for this internment was to secure his written pledge that he would not revivify the Sakdal Party which Quezon had disbanded as unconstitutional on the occasion of the party's uprising during Ramos' absence. Released shortly afterwards he adopted Ganap as his party name and vigorously continued his characteristic anti-Quezon resistance.

Aroused Quezon's Enmity

As a result Ramos again became the butt of Quezon's uncompromising enmity and was once more imprisoned within the walls of Bilibid.

During the second imprisonment Japanese-American diplomatic relations suddenly turned to the worse and resulted in the final outbreak of the war on December 8, 1941. On this day more than 2,000 former members of the Sakdalista Party, residing in Manila and neighboring cities, were arrested and imprisoned on the pretext that they were Japanese spies. Ramos himself with 14 of his intimate friends were sent to Corregidor on December 24 and on the first of January was removed to Cabcaben in Bataan. There he was detained and treated to a life of indescribable misery. In the interim the Imperial offensive upon Bataan had commenced. Fortunately while in the custody of retreating American-Filipino troops, Ramos was rescued by the advancing Japanese vanguards.

Meanwhile the remaining members of the Sakdalista Party who escaped being arrested in the wholesale round-up of December 8, taking advantage of the entry of the Japanese troops into Manila, began to cooperate secretly with Our Forces. No sooner had the entry been made than they informed our men of the whereabouts of the storehouses of enemy arms and munition, gasoline, and provisions. They also assisted in requisitioning suitable buildings and horses, or acted as guides, and in several other ways assisted unselfishly with our outpost garrisons. With order restored in the entire Philippines the commander-in-chief of the Japanese garrison, in pursuance of the policy of having but one political party in the reconstruction of the new Philippines, ordered the dissolution of the Ganap Party and caused it to combine with the Kalibapi. This is the reason why Ramos is now a member of this Party.

Impression of Ramos

My first impression of Benigno Ramos is that he is a Filipino and yet not a Filipino. This impression may be due to my preconceived notion of having placed all Filipinos without exception into a certain well-defined type. His powerful neck, short statue, and plump body are decidedly not of the Filipino type as I know them. Bluntly putting it, Ramos' physical appearance is that of an Oriental.

Having introduced myself, I sat opposite Ramos. That he is a man of tact and affability, having experienced extreme privations and hardships, was gleaned in the way in which he quickly put me at ease by his friendly manner of conversation as if I were an acquaintance of many years. In his bearing, however, there was no trace of any assumed decorum. He is candid and open-minded. To my questions he answered in fluent English though on occasions punctured by an accent peculiar to the Filipinos.

To my question as to whether he had ever visited the United States, he replied: "When I visited the United States in 1933 I was amazed at the ignorance of the Americans about the Philippines and was also dumb-founded at the falsehood the Filipino politicians of that period were feeding the American public concerning their own country. Every opportunity I had, therefore, I tried to show the Americans that Quezon and his party members were mere tools employed to promote the selfish ends of the American Governor-General. I tried further to show that they did not represent the real will and sentiment of the Filipinos at large. My efforts, however, bore no fruit. It was during this visit to the United States that I first came to the conclusion that for the future prosperity and development of the Philippines we must depend on Japan. The following year I began publishing the Sakdalista Weekly. This trip to the United States, therefore, was not made in vain."

To my question as to where he had the secret interview with President Quezon, his reply was, "At three o'clock, July 9, 1938 I met Quezon on board the Empress of Japan. At that interview Quezon offered me a high office in his government if I agreed to rescind my stand. If I refused, he threatened that he would submit a formal request to the Japanese Government for my extradition. Of course I rejected his offer, but the next day at the advice of General Matsui I decided to return to the Philippines."

Became Aware of Gravity

Next, to the question as to whether he had the means of learning of the rupture of the American-Japanese relations, during his second imprisonment, his answer was, "On October 6, two months prior to the outbreak of the War, I was asked to go to Malacanan Palace from my prison by President Quezon. He asked me then what I would do if war broke out between Japan and the United States. I became aware then for the first time of the gravity of the situation. I surmised also that the interview was a ruse to commit me for trial by court-martial. I strongly submitted the view that the Philippines should keep out of the war as far as possible. Quezon on the other hand definitely committed himself to the view that the Philippines would assist the United States as Japan stood no chance of winning against America."

I came to know more of the man Ramos in the second meeting. In the dining room of Manila Hotel which has an excellent view of the sea, with beer and whisky along with the exquisite cuisine, Ramos spoke on with great eloquence. That evening I was enlightened regarding an extremely interesting theory. It was when we referred to the language question of the Philippines. In reply to my query as to whether Tagalog can become the national language of the Philippines his immediate and emphatic reply was "No." He further went on to say that the Japanese language should be the language of the Philippines.

His theory was in the following vein:

"To make Tagalog the national language of the Philippines is a historic error. The Philippines is already an old offender who has abandoned its native langauge. The record of the previous offense cannot be removed by merely trying to readopt the native tongue as its national language at the expense of great inconvenience. The Philippines should rather adopt the most logical and reasonable language, though foreign, on the basis of hundred years' plan. As is generally known three native dialects are spoken in the Philippines: Visayan, Tagalog and Ilocano. They are not only unrelated but are all meagre in vocabulary and leave much to be desired as a national language for a modern civilized nation. Take for instance, the Tagalog: 90 per cent of it is of Spanish derivation. Besides to bring it up to a standard where it would be satisfactory for use, the present vocabulary must be increased to twice its number. To do so would be in reality adopting the Spanish language in its entirety. In that case I would rather select the Japanese language. Just as the United States and Britain are

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 6)